

KAISER'S SON WAS RAGGED, BUT POLITE

Prince August Wilhelm Seen in Rheims, Uniform Dirty, Sausages in Hands.

COURTEOUS TO A WOMAN

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, September 27. A Red Cross nurse who has been at Rheims since the first shells fell on September 2 says the Germans behaved in the most correct manner on their entry into the place on September 1, when neither civil nor military authorities remained in the town. Many of the officers and men believed they were only fifteen miles from Paris.

"One day," says this nurse, "a young officer whose uniform was tattered and extremely dirty asked me politely in the street, after saluting me, whether I could receive some wounded in my hospital. I replied that it was impossible as the place was already full and we were unable to feed those who were there. The officer thanked me. I saw him then go to a shop, where he made some purchases. He came out of the shop with his hands filled with sausages and other eatables. The ragged young officer was Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son.

The German general explained that the first bombardment on September 2 was due to a misinterpretation of an order given to the artillery.

"The Germans began to leave on September 11 and the French arrived the next day.

"On the day the cathedral was struck by the first shells we were compelled to empty the hospital. We transferred the injured during the night, while there was two hours of quiet and we stilled them in champagne vaults. I had forty myself in one cellar. We were compelled to search for provisions during the day and in this work five religious and three lay female nurses were aided.

"Life in the vaults was terrible, and I fear it is still continuing. Tetanus and gangrene threatened each sufferer and infection had to be fought every minute, which was most difficult, as many of the wounded were unable to move. Between 7 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening I counted 150 shells falling or passing immediately over us. The odor from the bursting shells made breathing sometimes impossible.

"About 5 o'clock each afternoon aeroplanes came and dropped bombs, which caused more damage than the shells, as they set fire to the houses.

"A merchant of Rheims estimates the damage at 350,000,000 francs (\$70,000,000).

DEMAND DE MUMM'S RELEASE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, Sept. 27.—A resident of Rheims who remained through the recent events in that city writes:

"When the Germans arrived September 2, the French troops having evacuated the city so as to leave it as an open town, they demanded 10,000 kilograms of bread, a quantity of tobacco and hostages to guarantee the observation of these conditions, one of which was the release of De Mumm."

It is not stated of which of the De Mumm brothers, the champagne manufacturers, the Germans demanded the release. A personal friend of both assured The Sun correspondent a few days ago that both are now held in a segregation camp in France.

FRANCE MAKES DENIAL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The French Embassy issued a statement today denying the German charge that French officers had been killed in the cathedral at Rheims and that this was the cause of the German bombardment of the cathedral. The embassy's statement follows:

"A telegram from Gen. Joffre to the minister of War shows that the destruction of the cathedral at Rheims is the shadow of an excuse. The telegram is as follows: 'The Fifth (French) army had occupied Rheims until September 18 and then was relieved by the Ninth. Both declared that they established no post of observation on the cathedral, the systematic bombardment of which began September 18 at 3 o'clock.'

POPE KEEPS SILENT.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Sept. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News and Leader says that although the Pope is greatly shocked and deeply grieved over the destruction of Rheims Cathedral, which he is convinced was entirely unnecessary and could have been avoided, he still declines to make a public statement.

The Pope, the correspondent says, is convinced that the destruction of the cathedral is the shadow of an excuse. The telegram is as follows: 'The Fifth (French) army had occupied Rheims until September 18 and then was relieved by the Ninth. Both declared that they established no post of observation on the cathedral, the systematic bombardment of which began September 18 at 3 o'clock.'

WHITE FLAGS ON CATHEDRALS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Duesseldorf, Sept. 27.—A despatch from the Daily Express says the raid of the British aviator on the hangars at Duesseldorf greatly astonished the people of Duesseldorf. They believed that such a thing was impossible in view of the reports of continuous German successes.

Another result of the raid is that white flags are hoisted over all the German cathedrals and Red Cross flags on the hospitals.

ERIN TO BE HOSPITAL SHIP.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Sir Thomas Lipton turns his yacht over to Red Cross work.

That Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for the America's cup, is doing his best to help England in her time of trouble is evident from the wording of a cable message received here yesterday by Thomas Crane, his New York representative.

Sir Thomas said that he expected to leave Southampton tomorrow for Havre to steam yacht train, taking with him a hospital party of more than 100. It is thought that this may be a portion of the American Red Cross hospital ship, the steamship Red Cross from New York and which arrived at Falmouth a few days ago.

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PARIS HEARS STORIES OF GERMAN CRUELTY

Wounded Soldier Beats Nurse Who Befriended Him, Says Leon Daudet.

CHILD ROBBED OF DOLL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, September 27. Stories of inhuman treatment of non-combatants by the Germans continue to occupy columns in the French press. Although these may be exaggerated their effect on the public, which accepts them literally, gives them great importance and certainly will influence the French troops when the day comes that they invade Germany.

Here is a story told by an old woman at a roadside.

"At my age, 75, I was made to get up as quickly as possible and a fat Prussian made me go down stairs dressed only in my nightgown, while he got into my bed. When they went away they took all my possessions, tying my cow behind their cart, and took even my granddaughter's doll—the only one she ever had—which she was pressing to her heart. Despite her sobs a Prussian tore it from her and threw it on a truck. The little one followed the truck weeping and crying, 'My doll! my doll!'

"Every night and then the Prussians, bursting with laughter, showed her the doll, pretending to return it to her. They are not made like we are—they who rob the poor and delight in seeing children weep."

Leon Daudet remarks: "German nature has not changed since 1871. My father, Alphonse, then 5 years old, tells how he let his hoop run into the legs of a Prussian soldier. The man, infuriated at being made to stumble, smashed the hoop into fragments and kicked the child so violently that his life was endangered."

M. Daudet adds:

"A Red Cross nurse, Marie Louise Prudente, was before Lunéville tending a German officer on the battlefield. The wounded man responded with a blow of his sword, wounding her on the leg. She was compelled to remain on the battlefield and was taken prisoner and held for five days, when the Germans, forced to retreat, abandoned her, as she was unable to march. She was rescued later by French soldiers."

The Matin prints a picture of French military prisoners at Stuttgart being compelled to clean the streets, still in uniform, which contrasts with the notification printed in large type in the newspapers of Nancy requesting the citizens of the city to salute the wounded.

A conquered staff officer, held as prisoner at Dijon, refused to give his name or rank. He had torn the marks showing his rank from his uniform. A nurse speaking perfect German won his confidence, as the officer believed she was a spy who had found her way into the French Red Cross. He confessed to her that he had been nominated military Governor of Dijon by an appointment signed by the Kaiser, his duties beginning on September 7. He was identified later as an engineer long attached to the Dijon garrison, who was in July on a pretext of visiting his family.

AMERICAN OFFERS \$200 PRIZE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Donald Harper Invites French on Return of Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Donald Harper has offered to the French-American Committee 1,000 francs (\$200) as a prize for the best work dealing with the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The offer is made on the lines of Alphonse Daudet's "La Dernière Classe."

Alphonse Daudet's "La Dernière Classe" is perhaps his most popular book and undoubtedly one of the best ever written on the subject of the evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine by the Germans in 1871. The title refers to the last class held by an old French schoolmaster who is being forced out by the Germans. Strict orders have already been issued that the schoolmaster has been warned against any anti-German teachings. Eager to give vent to his feelings in some way the old professor writes his class and writes in bold letters on the blackboard: "Vive la France!"

"ENGLAND OUR WORST ENEMY."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

German Colonial Secretary Says Fight for Victory Is Against Her.

ROSEM, Sept. 27.—Dr. Solf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies and formerly Governor of German Samoa, in a speech at Berlin yesterday declared that the state of the German colonies will not be decided in the Pacific or in Africa, but on the European battlefields.

Dr. Solf expressed the hope that in the European theatre of war the Germans would finally defeat "our worst enemy, the English, which is a more difficult task than many imagine." He declared that Germany does not have four English victories on the sea, where she must face the most powerful fleet in the world, in addition to the Japanese navy. Dr. Solf added:

"Our greatest expectation is merely to be able to damage the enemy. We must also fight the disloyal method employed by England in dominating the sea and industry. We must fight to the end and militarily and economically impose security for at least half a century against our Continental enemies. We must, as a victor, against England, for gain which must be proportional to the enormous sacrifices we are now enduring."

SPAIN INVITES 30,000 WOUNDED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—Spain has sent offers to France to receive 30,000 wounded in her hospitals.

Madrid will take 6,000 of this number.

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Treaty Didn't Force Japan Into War, Says Dr. Gulick

Alliance a Secondary Consideration: Sovereignty Violated by Germany.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of the Doshisha University and the University of Kyoto, Japan, asserted yesterday that Japan would have declared war on Germany regardless of her alliance with Great Britain. Dr. Gulick, who has recently returned to this country for a visit, was seen at the Yale Club.

"Before Japan had uttered one word of her attitude toward Germany," he said, "a German cruiser in order to seize a Russian steamer disregarded Japanese sovereignty and invaded Japanese waters. Not only were British merchantmen chased and seized by German cruisers, but, according to reports, Japanese ships were intercepted and cargoes taken. Floating mines, too, were being scattered on the high seas by Germany."

"Japan is not an aggressive nation, but will always protect her rights. She will undoubtedly give Kiaochow back to China. Some have wondered whether that if she at any time should return the territory to China the republic should provide a substitute somewhere else. The return, therefore, of Kiaochow directly to China would not have accomplished Japan's purpose—the permanent elimination of Germany from the Far East."

Revenge for Port Arthur.

"Japan is filled with a spirit of revenge for the German connection with the forced return of Port Arthur to China in 1905 and the seizure of Kiaochow in 1907. She is fighting against the 'mailed fist' of Germany, and it is not surprising that Japan desires to clear the coast of the danger."

As to Germany's possible part in stirring up trouble between America and Japan, Dr. Gulick said:

"During the last eight years there has been frequent assertion of an inevitable conflict between Japan and America. The mind of the Japanese people is so much affected by these predictions and arguments as to Germany and have been propagated thence to America and Japan. They are wrong, because they are serving to alienate our people."

"As for Baron von Schöner's reported remark, 'It is a mark of originality that never it was the product of some one recently in Japan. It shows what indications and subterfuges diplomacy sometimes uses to make a man believe that a man may be in Japan for a year or more and be quite ignorant of the real situation. It is quite likely that there have been clerical errors in the German Embassy in Japan. Those Japanese who backed in German favor and reflected their opinions."

"The talk of war has been aggravated by the Japanese who are now in matters. Japan's hope lay, according to Count Okuma, in appealing to the Christians of America, asking that the principles of American brotherhood be consistently applied to Japan. 'That is the gist of the whole situation.'

10,000 GO TO GRANT'S SWISS DETERMINED TOMB PEACE MEETING TO PREVENT INVASION

White Dove, Released by Miss Dorothy Powell Black, Flies Toward Europe.

Grant's Tomb was yesterday afternoon the background of an impressive anti-war demonstration for peace carried through the agency of William Randolph Hearst. It was estimated that close to 10,000 advocates of peace, people of all ages and classes, from all parts of the metropolitan district, gathered to hear patriotic songs and to look upon the flag draped tomb of the great commander whose dramatic prayer with which he closed the civil war, "Let us have peace," is there carved in marble.

The peace pilgrimage began in the morning, when a committee of a thousand club women distributed 10,000 peace petitions to the thousands of people who gathered in the city. The women worked by twos. At important traffic points one would "flag" the machine and the other tie on the peace petition. By noon most of the cars in the Sunday afternoon procession on Riverside Drive bore these fluttering appeals for peace and headed the request of the women to drive slow past Grant's Tomb.

The afternoon ceremonies began with a half hour programme of sacred and patriotic music, with the hymn, "Swiss Land," sung by the Swiss choir, which was led by the Rev. Christian F. Reiser. Following the prayer the thousands present, led by the Washington Irving High School, who wore white flowers and carried peace flags. After the girls, led by Miss Oliver Wendell, sang "Katie Dew," the prayer was offered by the Rev. Christian F. Reiser. Following the prayer the thousands present, led by the Washington Irving High School, who wore white flowers and carried peace flags. After the girls, led by Miss Oliver Wendell, sang "Katie Dew," the prayer was offered by the Rev. Christian F. Reiser.

Henceforth let us swear: Berns will not burst in air. No wars, no wars, no wars, no wars. But the Star Spangled Banner, by workers unfurled. Shall give voice to the nations and peace to the world.

Miss Dorothy Powell Black, in carrying the symbolic character of the meeting, released a white dove bearing a streamer with the words, "Let us have peace." The dove was taken by her mother, Mrs. Elmer Black, and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst. The bird's flight was toward Europe.

More than two hundred women's clubs were represented in the distribution of the peace petitions. Among those in charge were Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. John Francis Sawyer, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, Dr. Anna Locke Henry, Mrs. Alexander Cummings, Mrs. Louise De Guesada, Mrs. Ella O'Gorman Stanton, Mrs. P. W. Westergren, Mrs. Allen Carruthers and Mrs. Imogene King.

Other societies represented in yesterday's peace pilgrimage were: The Gramercy Society of Girls, National Woman's Suffrage League, National Civic Club of Boys, Rising Sun Woman's Suffrage League, Empire State League, Daughters of Michigan, International Residence Association, Women's Democratic League, National Association of American Teachers and the Harlem Board of Commerce Ladies' Auxiliary.

GIVE \$400 HERE TO AID FRENCH.

First Instalment of Subscriptions Reached Paris.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Morgan, Harjes & Co., bankers, have informed M. Hanotaux that the first instalment of 2,000 francs (\$400) has been received from Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Whitney Warren on a subscription raised in New York in favor of the National Assistance Fund.

Frederic Allen has cabled to the same fund 6,000 francs (\$1,200), collected aboard the France on her last voyage.

SEES ETERNAL WAR IF GERMANY LOSES

Congressman Bartholdt Says the Teutonic Race Will Never Accept Defeat.

CROWDS HAIL FATHERLAND

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Terrace Garden thronged for six hours yesterday afternoon and evening under the cheers of 5,000 German-Americans. They talked and sang their support of the fatherland, wept a little, but quietly, at the mention of the man dying in the trenches, and hailed the day when the German flag should "fly over Paris and London."

Supreme confidence was the note of the speakers, the confidence of a people who felt that they had been forced to defend their national life and would win; who felt that whatever they had done was right, but that in many ways they had been misjudged. They brought the confidence of the people of the United States, and reminded their hearers that Germans had fought for this country in two wars.

All the German singing societies in the city took part in the celebration of Germany day, and a hundred school children sang "Deutschland über alles" and "Die Wacht am Rhein," which were illustrated by tableaux. Fully 2,000 attended the afternoon chanting and 3,000 the one in the evening, which were separated by little over an hour for dinner.

Dr. Gulick then took up the matter of the attitude toward the United States.

"From the opening of Japan until quite recently her admiration for us has been deep, widespread and real," he said. "But there is no disguising the fact that the considerable change has taken place in the last five years. American treatment of Japan in 1905 and the seizure of Kiaochow in 1907, and the race discrimination, which has been exceedingly mortifying to them. Japanese friendship has certainly cooled."

"Even the United States, according to the statement of Prof. Eugen Kuhnemann of the University of Breslau, 'Between the Germany of victory and the Germany of liberty, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other,' he said, 'there will be eternal friendship.'

Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri backed this up by saying that when Japan will demand her pound of flesh, which is bound to be out of the skin of Uncle Sam, that not England, but Germany would be her only standby. 'As she was when some years ago John Hay looked around for support of his policy of the open door and Chinese neutrality. England and France came in only after Germany had demonstratively joined hands with our great Secretary of State.'

"A defeat or dismemberment of the German empire will mean eternal war because the Teutonic race will never accept such a result."

Prof. Kuhnemann's statement was that Germany's neutrality was being violated, but the truth was that the moment Germany entered Belgium England had herself threatened to do the same.

"No one is pledged to observe a treaty that is bound to be his death warrant," he said. "Germany is fighting for the right to live."

"The talk of German militarism is foolish," the professor asserted. "All Germany is engaged in a vast movement toward democracy. The people are now democrats because of their innate love of liberty. The army is the most democratic institution in the world, because the soldier and the baker are both liable to the same military service."

"The army is also a magnificent educational institution. Germans leave it better than they were when they entered. German militarism, while less than that of England and France, is more efficient because of the devotion of the people."

FRIEDA HEMPEL A WAR HELPER.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Singer Feeds German Children and Carries Cigars to Soldiers.

Miss Annie Friedberg has received a letter from Frieda Hempel, the prima donna soprano, dated Berlin, filled with the desire to do her part for the war. "Germany is one big family," the singer writes. "Whoever is not permitted to go along is working in his way for the common good. Everybody is concerned. Many a penny is lost to the consumer by neglecting the above simple precautions."

In marketing the pianos count up very fast.

Don't allow your dealer to weigh in the wooden butter dish in weighing your butter. Ask the dealer to use a scale. Don't buy in small quantities if you can possibly avoid it. Make every effort to get together two or three dollars. This will enable you to buy in larger quantities.

Buy where you can do the best. In this war you can save two or three dollars in a very short time.

Under the laws and regulations of the city you have definite rights in the matter of goods and prices. Do not be deceived by anything you buy, and the city Bureau of Weights and Measures stands ready to help you get your rights. This is a position that you can take the honest dealer as well as yourself.

VANNI MARCOUX STILL ALIVE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Opera Singer Was Not the Marooned Killed at the Front.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The death of "Soldier Marcoux" was announced recently and Mme. Vanni Marcoux received many letters of sympathy.

It was a case of mistaken identity. The singer is well and still with his regiment.

Vanni Marcoux, the French tenor, has been a member of the Boston Opera Company since 1911. In 1912 he sang with the Chicago and Philadelphia companies also. He made his first appearance in New York on February 5, 1914, in the title role of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

SHIPS' CARGOES SEIZED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Two Vessels With Supplies for German War Craft Are Blocked.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Proof that the big coal ship stores and food cargoes of the two Norwegian tramp steamships Somers and Fram, now lying in the Delaware River, were to be delivered to German warships off the coast of South America resulted today in the cancellation of the sailings of both vessels from this port and the cargoes will be taken off to-morrow.

MORATORIUM IS PROLONGED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

France Decides to Enforce It Until End of October.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The French Government has prolonged the moratorium to the end of October.

All contracts made with German subjects since August 1 and with subjects of Austria since August 13 are declared null. Contracts prior to those dates the execution of which has been begun will be suspended during the war and those of which the execution has not been begun will be adjudicated by the courts.

BERLIN BANS WAR PROTESTS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Those Occasioned by Retreat From Marne 'Pitilessly Repressed.'

THE HAGUE, via Paris, Sept. 27.—Travelers who left Berlin on September 21 and who have arrived here say the news of the German retreat from the Marne was known at the German capital when they left.

Protests against the war were beginning to be expressed, they say, but they were pitilessly repressed.

GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

"Safe Conduct" Holders Taken in Auto in France.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—An automobile carrying German officers has been captured in the Wever district.

It was found that the officers in the machine were the bearers of "safe conduct" issued by Germany by the military authorities and good "from Luxembourg to Verdun and return."

Will Tell School Pupils "How to Buy" Food To-day

Circular of Mayor's Committee to Be Distributed Among Children—Advises Them to Watch Weighing of All Purchases in Stores.

WARNS OF LOSS IN NOT SEEING VALUE OF PENNY

Circulars on "How to Buy," prepared by the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, of which George W. Perkins is the chairman, will be distributed today in the public schools by direction of Thomas W. Churchill, president of the Board of Education. It is not only intended that a copy shall be placed in the hands of every pupil in the public schools, but of every boy and girl in parochial schools and in all schools conducted by the Hebrew Educational Council and Children's Aid Society.

In the campaign of education in the art of wise and economic buying at the corner grocery store and neighborhood butcher shop Mr. Perkins and his colleagues believe that in working through the children they will be able to reach mothers in need of such training.

The committee and the educational authorities believe that a great good can be done the community by insuring children, who do a large part of the family buying, especially in the poorer neighborhoods, in the nutritive value of food-stuffs and the way to make purchases that will insure the best quality and greatest quantity for the money spent.

The committee's first circular is as follows:

To the purchasing public: Go to the store yourself. Select for yourself the article you desire to purchase. Inquire its price. If you are unable to place you, be sure that you get in weight or measure the amount you buy. Watch the scale. Watch the measure.

If the meat you purchase is weighed in a piece of paper or anything else, be sure you are not charged for the weight of the paper.

You are entitled to all the bone and the trimmings of the piece of meat that you buy. You should take home and make use of such bone and trimmings. The fat can be rendered and used for cooking purposes, the bone and trimmings used for soup or stew. When the trimmings are not taken home the butcher throws them into a box under the counter and sells them to some one else for about a cent a pound. They belong to you and you should have them.

In buying meat, don't go in and ask for 25 cents worth of meat and leave the butcher to decide how much you should have for a quarter. Select your piece of meat and decide the price per pound, say, for example, you want a pound of meat. Calculate as to how much meat you have at a certain price per pound. Is correct. Many a penny is lost to the consumer by neglecting the above simple precautions.

In marketing the pianos count up very fast.

Don't allow your dealer to weigh in the wooden butter dish in weighing your butter. Ask the dealer to use a scale. Don't buy in small quantities if you can possibly avoid it. Make every effort to get together two or three dollars. This will enable you to buy in larger quantities.

Buy where you can do the best. In this war you can save two or three dollars in a very short time.

Under the laws and regulations of the city you have definite rights in the matter of goods and prices. Do not be deceived by anything you buy, and the city Bureau of Weights and Measures stands ready to help you get your rights. This is a position that you can take the honest dealer as well as yourself.

Cheapsness does not always mean quality or full weight. Be sure you get quality and quantity.

A pamphlet entitled "What the Purchasing Public Should Know," covering this entire subject will be mailed to any one on application to the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, George W. Perkins, chairman, City Hall.

Complaints From East Side.

Mrs. Julian Heath, national president of the Housewives' League, said yesterday she had received many complaints from settlement house workers and others on the East Side that Board of Health regulations regarding the exposure of food on the streets were not being enforced.

"Unless the work is pushed the streets will not be permitted their children to be exposed to the dirt that is being piled up on the street that is not properly protected. They get more dirt than children in the country. It is not only intended that a copy shall be placed in the hands of every pupil in the public schools, but of every boy and girl in parochial schools and in all schools conducted by the Hebrew Educational Council and Children's Aid Society."

Mrs. Heath said that she visited Washington Market on Saturday and was greatly impressed by the fact that the city was very slow in its work of rebuilding the market.

"It isn't fair to the marketmen," she said. "Unless the work is pushed the streets will not be able to take possession of their stands in time for the holiday trade."

Borough President Marks has received a letter from S. Walter Kaufman, who has just returned from Germany, containing the statement that wholesalers, jobbers, middlemen and stockpilers "open up a commission on the delivery of goods from market from being established and tried to oppose its success."

Hansburg as well as Berlin," Mr. Kaufman wrote, "the competition is enormous, but now that the markets are successful in these German cities all production, appreciation, its mistake and sound that with the regulation of the supervision of the trade and foodstuffs it too was being helped, not injured."

At least ten of the fifty butchers, grocers and retail dealers' associations in the city are investigating the possibilities of a suggestion made by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, of a more systematic organization for the delivery of goods and by them to their consumers.

Mr. Hartigan has proposed a cooperative system whereby groups of retailers carry on their own delivery system, thus greatly reducing the present individual cost, or have the work done by the express company.

The cost of maintenance to the average retailer of a horse, wagon and driver is approximately \$700 a year. It is said that on at least four hours each day the delivery system be established on the following basis:

Central stations in certain zones in the city to receive from the retailer and deliver to the consumer.

Delivery wagons in each zone shall call every hour during the full hours of trade, and every half hour during the lesser hours, the packages to be taken to the central stations and there separated and stored for home delivery.

The packages are to be carried from the retailer to the consumer on a schedule of delivery. The schedule for delivery is suggested that a center should be a full delivery price for packages of less than 10 pounds, and 10 cents for packages weighing 10 pounds and over. The packages are to be carried from the retailer to the consumer on a schedule of delivery. The schedule for delivery is suggested that a center should be a full delivery price for packages of less than 10 pounds, and 10 cents for packages weighing 10 pounds and over. The packages are to be carried from the retailer to the consumer on a schedule of delivery. The schedule for delivery is suggested that a center should be a full delivery price for packages of less than 10 pounds, and 10 cents for packages weighing 10 pounds and over.

FRENCH DEFENCE BONDS ISSUED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The French Government published today details of the national defence bonds which are about to be issued. The announcement is made in a financial advertisement in the newspapers.

L'Humanité, a Socialist newspaper, in pointing the account for the first time broke its rule never to print financial advertisements. It has, however, refused to accept payment.

Fine Furniture At Reduced Prices

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

SEVERAL new creations are due to arrive from our shops in the near future, and as our space is limited we have decided to effect a sweeping clearance by making radical price reductions on a great number of odd pieces, incomplete suites, discontinued patterns, etc.

Those who know our furniture—its beautiful and distinguished designs, its rare woods and exquisite workmanship—will appreciate this opportunity.

We mention a few items showing typical reductions:

| Former Price | Clearance Price |
|---|-----------------------|
| Louis XV. Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces | \$2,630.00 \$1,675.00 |
| Three-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite | 595.0 |